

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	§	
	§	
v.	§	CRIMINAL CASE NO. 3:13-CR-386-B
	§	
ANASTASIO NICK LAOUTARIS,	§	
Defendant.	§	

**ORDER ACCEPTING FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**


The United States Magistrate Judge made findings, conclusions and a recommendation in this case. Defendant filed objections, and the District Court has made a de novo review of those portions of the proposed findings and recommendation to which objection was made. The objections are overruled and the Court **ACCEPTS** the Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendant's motions for immediate release are **DENIED**.

The Court prospectively certifies that any appeal of this order would not be taken in good faith. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3); FED. R. APP. P. 24(a)(3). In support of this finding, the Court adopts and incorporates by reference the magistrate judge's findings, conclusions and recommendation. See *Baugh v. Taylor*, 117 F.3d 197, 202 n.21 (5th Cir. 1997). Based on the findings, the Court finds that any appeal of this order would present no legal point of arguable merit and would, therefore, be frivolous. *Howard v. King*, 707 F.2d 215, 220 (5th Cir. 1983). In the event of an appeal, Defendant may challenge this certification by filing a separate motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal with the Clerk of the Court, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

*See Baugh*, 117 F.3d at 202; FED. R. APP. P. 24(a)(5).<sup>1</sup>

SO ORDERED this 12<sup>th</sup> day of May 2020.



JANE J. BOYLE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

---

<sup>1</sup>Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a) governs the time to appeal an order. A timely notice of appeal must be filed even if the district court certifies an appeal as not taken in good faith.